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France To Expel Soviets

British "Purge" Of Reds

Morrison Refuses Commons Debate

London, Mar. 18.—The leader of the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Morrison, today refused a demand for a full dress Commons debate on the "purge" of Communists from British Government positions, announced earlier this week by the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee.

Forty-one "rebel" Members had signed a petition asking for a debate and the request was made formally this afternoon by Mr. Harold Davies (Lab.).

Mr. Morrison's refusal to grant a debate brought criticism from all sides, with the antagonists, Mr. Churchill (Cons) and Mr. Gallacher (Communist) both arguing that a debate should be held on the principle of the "purge".

Mr. Churchill finally served notice that the Conservatives, although "in the main in support of the measure," would formally demand that a full day be devoted to the debate.

MORRISON'S RETORT
Mr. Davies requested a debate "in view of the grave feeling in the country" concerning announced plans to remove suspected subversives from the Civil Service.

"He talks about feeling in the country," said Mr. Morrison. "My view is that there is something of a feeling of relief in the country."

Mr. Gallacher, who was silenced earlier this week when he attempted to sing the "Red Flag" when the "purge" was announced, said heatedly: "Apart from whether there is concern or relief in the country, is it not the case that this is a very serious statement, with serious consequences for some people?"

I thought the Leader of the House was deeply concerned about minorities."

Interrupted by cries of "Oh" from both sides, Mr. Gallacher retorted: "If you listen, you will hear the tramp of many million feet and before long maybe the laugh will be the other way round."

Major Tufton Beamish (Cons) suggested that Mr. Attlee's statement raised constitutional questions.

"If there were adequate feeling in the House that the Government were taking the improper constitutional course, the right thing to do would be to put down a motion of censure," said Mr. Morrison.

Mr. Churchill said: "In the main we are in support of the measures which the Government with great reluctance have felt it their duty to take."

(Continued on Page 4)

BANNED UNION LEADER ARRESTED

Fighting In Council

Paris, Mar. 18.—France will expel a number of Soviet citizens who met last night to reconstitute the banned Union of Soviet Citizens, it was officially announced here tonight.

Hundreds of people from countries east of the "iron curtain" were questioned by French security police in a large-scale check-up of foreigners' activities in France in connection with the arrest of Professor Odinecz.

The French Ministry of the Interior declared today: "The French Government has discovered that the Union of Soviet Citizens, dissolved by a decree on December 15, was reconstituted in secrecy, that its new directing committee met regularly in different places, and learned from the police the existence of the latest meeting."

"On account of this breach of the law, the members of the directing committee, who were present at this meeting, were taken to the premises of the Ministry for interrogation."

"The documents and the statements of the persons in question established beyond doubt the nature of the crime and the French Government has decided to proceed to the immediate expulsion of these persons."

"These persons have intimated their desire to return to the Soviet Union," the communiqué added.

FAMILIES MAY GO
"All facilities have been granted to their families to return with them, if they so wish."

The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also publish a communiqué on the subject, it was learned.

The announcement followed the arrest of a group of Soviet citizens when French security police raided the house of Professor Dimitri Odinecz, former President of the Union of Soviet Citizens, and arrested the professor and a party of visitors.

M. Jules Moch, the French Minister of the Interior, tonight conferred with high police officials on the questioning of Professor Odinecz and the other arrested Soviet citizens.

The expulsion decision was taken directly by M. Moch after M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, had been informed, officials of the Ministry of the Interior said.

adding that this was the most important decision taken by M. Moch since his assumption of the office last November.

It was learned unofficially that the expulsion order had been applied to 11 persons and was to be put into effect immediately.—Reuter.

PROFESSOR ARRESTED
Paris, Mar. 18.—Professor Dimitri Odinecz, former President of the banned Union of Soviet Citizens in France, and some 11 other Soviet citizens, were arrested by French security police in a raid on his Paris house last night, it was disclosed tonight.

Madame Anna Odinecz, wife of the professor, who was editor of the banned newspaper, the Soviet Patriot, told Reuter tonight: "I was present here in my home last night and saw several French police arrest my husband and 10 or 11 of his guests and order them from the house."

"After a sleepless night, I was told by the police today that my husband was being held at the security police headquarters for questioning."

Russian sources had earlier said several houses were raided and that another person arrested was M. Temellio, former Secretary of the Union.

The raid on the professor's house was carried out during the night and the number of arrests was believed to be 10, but precise details are still lacking this evening.

A spokesman of the Soviet Embassy in Paris told Reuter: "We have no official information from the French authorities about the arrest of these Soviet citizens, but we can tell you this much—the statements you have heard are borne out by real facts." The spokesman declined to make any further comment.—Reuter.

CHAMBER FIGHTING
Paris, Mar. 18.—Fighting broke out between Communist and non-Communist members of the Council of the Republic—the French Upper Chamber—today when M. Henri Monnet, a supporter of General Charles de Gaulle, called for a "purge" of Communist elements in the French Atomic Energy Commission.

The uproar broke out as M. Monnet concluded a speech in which he demanded that "atomic research for national defence should be entrusted to a group of independent men, free of Communist discipline."

The Councilors exchange heated remarks and soon came to blows, despite the efforts of the President, M. Gaston Monnerville, to calm them.

M. Monnerville then suspended the meeting and ordered the Council Chamber to be cleared.—Reuter.

Preparing For War?



LEBANESE ARMOUR.—While reports of new violence from the Holy Land fill the front pages, scenes like this are becoming common through the Middle-East. Here armoured cars of the Lebanese army parade through the streets of Beirut while hundreds of spectators jam the sidewalks. Lebanon, an Arab state, is training its army to be ready for any emergency.

U.S. GENERAL LEAPS FROM PLANE

Injured After Baling Out

Berlin, Mar. 18.—Brigadier General Telford Taylor, chief of the United States War Crimes prosecution team at Nuremberg, was among the nine passengers and crew who baled out of an American Dakota transport aircraft which developed engine trouble today over the Soviet sector of Berlin.

General Taylor was injured on landing, it was learned from officials at the Tempelhof airfield, but the extent of his injuries was not known.

Some of the other passengers were known to have landed safely in the northern suburbs of Berlin.

The Dakota was flying from Tempelhof to Nuremberg.

THREE WOMEN JUMP
It was learned officially that nine people, including three women, and three crew members baled out to reduce the load on the Dakota, which developed engine trouble at about 1,800 feet.

All those who baled out, except for one crew member, have been located and are in hospital with slight injuries. Although they feared the engines might catch fire, the pilot, Lieutenant Squires, and the co-pilot remained with the plane and made a perfect landing at Gatow Airport in the British sector.

It was learned at Tempelhof that Brigadier General Taylor's wife was one of the women passengers who made a parachute jump. The other two women were wives of American judges on their way to Nuremberg.

The full passenger list is being withheld pending the investigation of a report that one crew member died after baling out.—Reuter.

FATAL FLORIDA CRASH
Tampa, Florida, Mar. 18. Ten men were killed and four injured after a B29 crashed and burned as it was landing in fog at Tampa, Florida on Thursday.—Associated Press.

5-DAY BUDGET DEBATE
London, Mar. 18.—Five days have been allotted for a debate by the House of Commons of the budget and the Government survey of Britain's economic position.

Budget Day will be on April 6, when Parliament resumes after the Easter recess.

Mr. Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Opposition, maintained his objection, expressed last week, to the budget and survey being discussed together. He thought a five-day continuous debate "most unusual."

Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the House, replied that it would be very difficult to segregate the survey from the budget, but it might be possible to arrange for a break in the five days.—Reuter.

5 British Soldiers Killed By Arabs

Jerusalem, Mar. 18.—Five British soldiers and three Jews were killed in an Arab attack on a Jewish convoy near Haifa today, it was officially stated.

A British official of the Palestine Railways was today shot in the head and seriously injured by unknown gunmen in the German quarter of Haifa.

Five minutes later, a British soldier in a military truck was shot dead in the same area. British troops later picked the area.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS
Luko-Succes, Mar. 18.—Paris. Bey Al Khoury, the Syrian member of the United Nations Security Council, said tonight that Russia's main objectives in supporting Palestine partition are to wreck American-Arabian friendship and hinder the European recovery programme by interfering with the Arabian oil supply.

In a statement to Reuters, he said he could not understand why Russia should support partition so vigorously, because she had neither any love for the Jews nor any special interest in the establishment of a Zionist State.

He said he could only presume that Russia's secret aims were:

1.—To spoil the friendship between the Arabs and the United States.

2.—To hinder the supply of oil from the Middle East, which is essential to European recovery.

3.—To obtain a footing in the Middle East through any international military force, which would include Soviet contingents.

4.—To encourage Communism in the proposed Jewish State.—Reuter.

ARAB LEAGUE DECISION
Beirut, Mar. 18.—Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, the Secretary General of the Arab League, said tonight that at their meeting here, the League's Political Committee had reviewed the Security Council's request for Arab co-operation to ease the tension in Palestine and had come to the conclusion that the situation there did not constitute a threat to peace.

The Committee held, Abdul Rahman Azzam said, that it was not in the intentions of the Arab states to interfere in Palestine by force unless foreign governments intervened to implement the partition.

The Committee also thought it advisable for the Arab Higher Committee to give the United Nations Security Council information on Palestine.

This would end the boycott by the Higher Committee of the United Nations since the Assembly's proposal to partition Palestine.—Reuter.

COAL MINE DISASTER

Belgrade, Mar. 18.—Dispatches to Belgrade newspapers on Thursday placed at 71 the number of miners killed in a coal mine explosion in the Istrian Peninsula.

An unknown number—at least 10—are missing, the reports said. The number of injured was placed at 90.

(Reports from Trieste on Wednesday night and dispatches to Rome newspapers on Thursday morning placed the death toll of the blast at around 300. The accident occurred in the Racha mines on March 14).

(A previous Belgrade dispatch quoted the official Yugoslav Agency Tanjug as saying that 171 persons were killed, among them some German war prisoners.)

The Associated Press correspondent at Trieste who tried to reach the scene of the explosion was turned back although his Yugoslav visa was in order.

Representatives of the Ministries of Mines and Labour left Belgrade on Thursday to investigate the disaster.

The Government ordered 50,000 dinars to be paid to each family which lost a member and an additional 3,000 for each surviving child.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Hard Labour For Soldiers

Sentences were passed this morning by the Chief Justice, (Mr. Justice E. H. Williams) at the criminal sessions on three soldiers and an Indian clerk who yesterday pleaded guilty to stealing 12 Sten guns.

Driver R. S. Boul was sentenced to four and a half years hard labour; Pte B. J. Duckett to four years; L/Cpl H. Adamson to two and a half years; and the Indian clerk, Jaffer Mohammed Alaripia to four years.

There's No Excuse For Wasting Water
CAN WHAT YOU CAN

Daily Worker Editor Resigns

London, Mar. 18.—Mr. Douglas A. Hyde today announced that he had resigned as news editor of the Daily Worker, the British Communist Party newspaper, because he has become increasingly disturbed by the Soviet foreign policy and was appalled by what has happened in Czechoslovakia.

"It becomes obvious to me that the movement for which I had fought and worked for so long was destroying those very freedoms and liberties for which it claimed to be fighting," he said. Communism is incapable of providing a cure for an extremely sick world.

Mr. Hyde, who has been a Communist for 20 years, added that he intends to become a member of the Roman Catholic Church.—Reuter.

Record Flight

Sydney, Mar. 18.—A British Hastings four-engined transport aircraft, which arrived in Sydney on Thursday, made a London-Sydney flying time record of 40½ hours.

The previous London-Sydney flying time record was held by a Constellation aircraft with 49 hours.

The Hastings also broke the non-stop record from Karachi to Ceylon with a time of five hours at an average speed of 345 miles an hour.—Associated Press.

Military Chiefs Ready To Back Truman's Programme

Washington, Mar. 18.—American military chiefs revealed plans for building a mighty striking force to back up President Harry Truman's new stop Communism stand. They endorsed his call for a draft. They came out for raising the ceiling on armed forces manpower. They said a strong, mobile fighting force is being developed. They put the whole programme up to Congress which has the final say.

There was no indication what Congress would do. Many on Capitol Hill wanted to wait, get more facts and think it over.

The Truman administration was putting on the pressure. Diplomatic officials openly weighed the possibility of Russia might extend its control over new areas of Western Europe while the draft and other military measures are still being considered in the U.S.

Official dispatches told of three Soviet backed "international brigade" divisions poised in the Balkans for a possible push into Greece.

Russia's recent demobilisation moves apparently mean "no change at all" in the number of troops in the Soviet Army. American military experts estimated Russian strength at more than 4,000,000 men.

Present American strength is 1,302,000. This is 340,000 below US authorised strength. Secretary of Defence James V. Forrestal said that if Russian forces should move into Germany or other parts of Europe, US forces there could not stop them. Forrestal told the Senate Armed Services Committee he believed an increase of from 670,000 to 900,000 would be recommended for the Army. He said undisclosed manpower boosts would also be proposed for the Navy and Air Force.

He said his Department is working full speed on industrial mobilisation plans. He said a "strong, mobile striking force" of balanced land, sea and air components is being developed.

An informal press poll of the Senate Armed Services Committee indicated a majority of the Committee favoured a universal military training bill. But the House Rules Committee showed no such willingness. A great many members of both Houses of Congress remained cool, if not hostile, to reconstituting the draft.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Why HK Feels Frustrated

THE visiting Minister of State for Colonial Affairs has only to read the so-called debate in the House of Lords in which the future of Hongkong was mentioned, to appreciate why this Colony suffers from a sense of frustration, and a growing feeling that, being geographically such a small place and so far away from Britain, we are not regarded by the Imperial Government as sufficiently important to worry itself about. Lord Mancroft's challenging proposition that the British Government should publicly declare its policy regarding the future of Hongkong was, he noted, completely ignored by Lord Hall who replied for the Government. Possibly, to Lord Hall and others at Home, the future of the Colony is of no great moment, but here it is constantly being thought about and spoken of. It is here in Hongkong where one can spot the "envious eyes" which Lord Mancroft quite correctly declares are being cast on the Colony. It is here where we can see and appreciate the subtle underground activities of those who would embarrass the local administration and attempt to force their hands for one end only. In Hongkong the policy of expediency which is dictated in part by the Colonial Office and in part by the Foreign Office is cynically regarded as appeasement, and because for the most part it is a negative policy, it is treated with a certain amount of contempt by the public. Whether or not the British

Government should publicly declare its policy concerning the future of Hongkong is a matter as much of politics and diplomacy as of opinion. Possibly the responsible Ministers are perfectly satisfied that this is a subject better left alone at this time and we ourselves do not necessarily agree with Lord Mancroft's demand. The grievance is that the British Government so deliberately ignores this part of the debate when answering the opposition. The subject is casually brushed aside as though it had never been mentioned. Perhaps Lord Hall, as representing the Admiralty was in no position to make a reply about future policy vis-a-vis Hongkong; but he might at least have said so, and promised to bring it to the attention of the proper departments. It has been noticeable that in the House of Commons any questions dealing with Hongkong receive the most perfunctory replies. The subject of an airport has for so long produced nothing but the stock answer "the matter is under active consideration" that it recently inspired the classic supplementary question, "Can the Minister say when Government will pass from active consideration to passive action?" That, very neatly, expresses the feelings of Hongkong which has become wearied of the procrastination, euphemistically known as "active consideration" which appears to be applied to all of the Colony's affairs demanding Imperial Government action or decision.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

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At the ALHAMBRA - LATEST METRO NEWS

CRISIS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA A WEEKLY FEATURE RUSHED BY AIR
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NEXT CHANGE



ORIENTAL

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.15-7.20-9.20 P.M.
A FILM WITH A MESSAGE THAT IS STILL TIMELY AND VITAL!



Commencing To-Morrow: "VARIETY GIRL"

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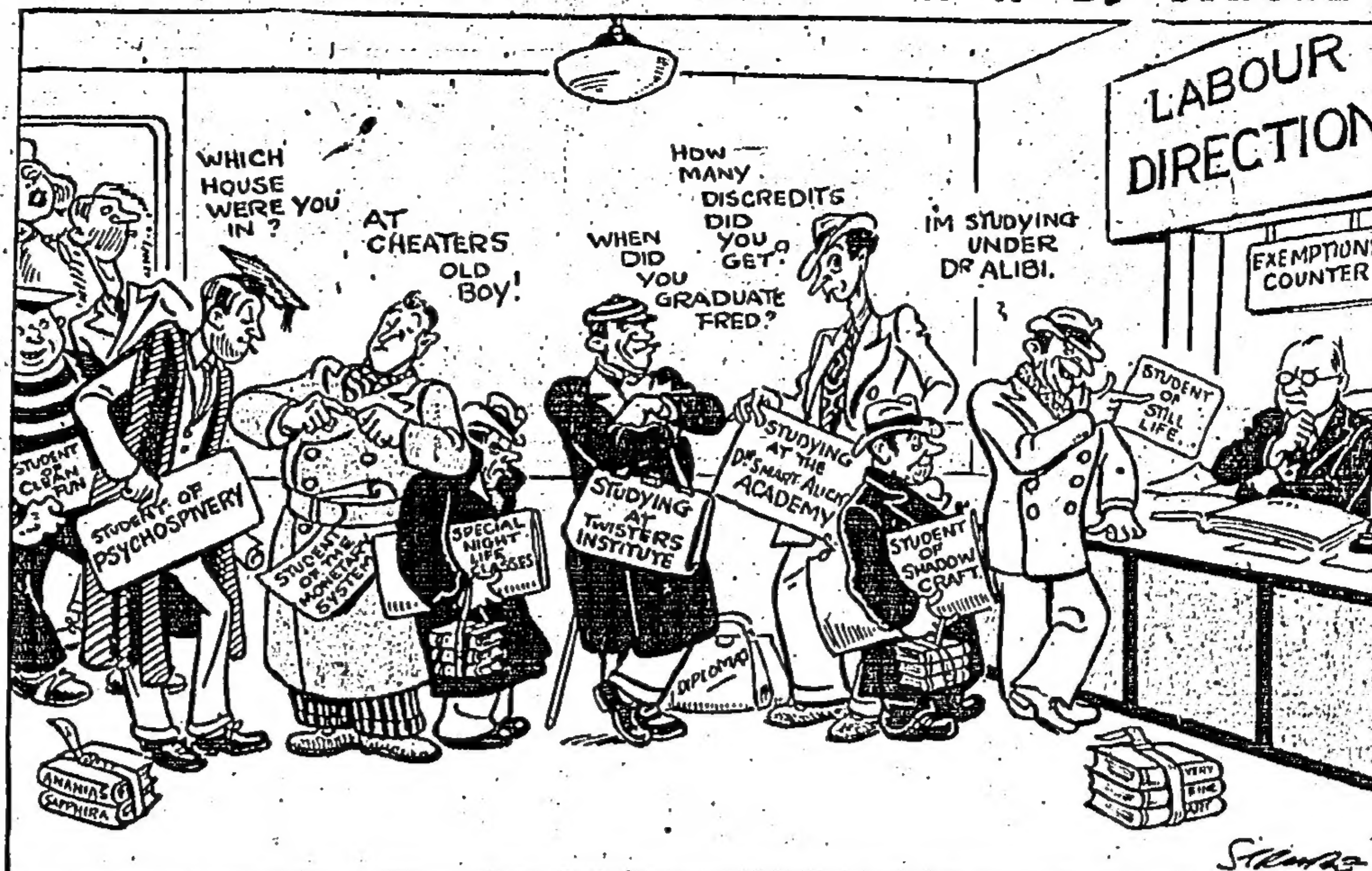
IT'S SOMETHING NEW FROM BUD AND LOU!



NEXT CHANGE • Bing CROSBY • Dorothy LAMOUR • BOB HOPE in "ROAD TO UTOPIA"

THE NEW LINE-UP

By STROBE



STUDENTS AND APPRENTICES ARE EXEMPT FROM LABOUR DIRECTION

Stanley fights alone!

MY second stop in search of what the young men and women of England are saying was the St. Pancras Youth Parliament. There I met a younger crowd than those at the Oxford Union. The average age at St. Pancras is 19 and most of them are earning their living.

There are window cleaners, typists, bar tenders and students. The Prime Minister is a 20-year-old window cleaner, James Thompson.

It was a young Socialist, Councillor, Eric Cook, who started the Youth Parliament. "I was Prime Minister of a Youth Parliament in New Zealand in 1932," he says. "Many of the reforms we passed there have since become law in New Zealand."

Forlorn battle

AFTER listening to the St. Pancras Youth Parliament debate the Royal Commission on the Press, and endorse the Government's action in setting up the commission, I am beginning to understand why the Tories suffered such a severe defeat at the last General Election and why they will probably lose the next one.

The local Tories seem to have little interest in their young people. I think they are unworthy of Stanley Smith.

Stanley is 17. He is a Tory. He leads the Opposition in the St. Pancras Youth Parliament. He fights a forlorn battle against a Socialist majority and a Communist group which votes with the Socialists on major issues.

Stanley left school at the age of 14. Since then he has been helping his father, who is a publican. His father used to be a professional singer before he was gassed in the first great war. One of his favourite songs was "Come into the garden, Maud."

Now, who do you think should be sitting in the Speaker's chair for this Youth Parliament's debate on the Royal Commission on the Press?

Mr. Haydn Davies, the man who put down the motion for a Royal Commission on the Press.

Miss Joan Lee, the 19-year-old Secretary of State for the Home Department, got to her feet and led off for the Government.

WARWICK CHARLTON

continues his tour of inquiry looking for young men and women who may make their mark in politics. At St. Pancras he picked out 17-year-old Stanley Smith—a lone Tory fighting his case in a Youth Parliament.

Her speech contained many of the "startling facts" about the ownership of newspapers that Mr. Davies gave to his House when they had the six-hour debate on the Press.

But the thing which really roused Joan was the inaccuracy of Press reports. She gave the story of Russian V bombs over Sweden as an example.

She quoted reports from Sweden, and then she said: "After all these reports there came a denial from a Swedish spokesman, which declared that there was no evidence of V bombs, and that most of the reports referred to celestial phenomena!"

At this Stanley Smith roared across at her from his place on the Front Opposition Bench: "You mean the Red Star." But all in all Joan Lee put as good a case for inquiry into the Press as Haydn Davies. "I was sitting next to him, and I thought at times that he was purring like a cat."

Joan had hardly finished speaking when young Stanley was on his feet. He spoke with more assurance and polish than any of the young men I heard at the Oxford Union.

"I rise to lead my part in opposition to the motion before this House," he began as though he were Earl Winterton.

Facts, please

THEN he began hitting: "I have listened intently to the Right Hon. Secretary's gallant speech, which was, as usual, amusing and put over with utter disregard for the facts."

"Let us not degrade ourselves by curtailing the freedom of opinion as Charles II did."

"Let us take the Beaverbrook group as an example. The Beaverbrook Press has published over 100 articles by Socialist writers on Socialist ways. They have devoted 2,000 column inches to reporting Government speeches and under 1,000 column inches to Opposition speeches."

"But what of the Left Wing Press? Where can you read

the views of Right Wing writers in the Daily Herald?"

"Newspapers obviously give power to the man at the top, but the power of a Beaverbrook can be dissipated overnight. The public are free to dissipate that power by buying another newspaper."

After Stanley had spoken, we heard from a young Czech refugee, 18-year-old, Vera Frankenstein, who is President of the Board of Trade.

She attacked the inaccuracy of newspaper reports, and then went on to say: "Recently an honourable member, outside this House, referred to a section of the Press as the 'gutter Press'. Later he apologised. Why did he apologise? I see no reason for apology."

A division

BY this time the House had been in session for two hours, and Mr. Haydn Davies was thinking about a cup of tea.

A division was forced, and four young tellers bowed to Mr. Haydn Davies and reported that the St. Pancras Youth Parliament agreed with the Royal Commission on the Press by 43 votes to 23.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

DISCOURAGED but pertinacious, Mr. Colin Velvet continued to explain his ballet to the gentlemen from Filthistan.

"The hunter," he said, "does not act—(a gleam in Kazbulah's eyes warned him just in time)—"does not really kill the Queen of the Butterflies." "Honily a wound?" asked Ashura. "No," said Velvet. "It is symbolic, if you like." "Ho, we don't like it," said Rizmughan. "Thank you, but if it is symbolic, wherefore the bowman-arrow?" "It's a mime," said Velvet. "Yours, ho yes?" asked Ashura. "Mime," repeated Velvet. "M-i-m-e." "Who's he?" cried all three. "Listen," said Velvet. "It is like a fairy story, you see. The bow and arrow business is mime." "Ho yes, yours, and you give it to the hunter to slaughter the queen moother," said Kazbulah.

IN PARLIAMENT:

MR DALTON IS BACK AGAIN

By Ernest Thurtell, M.P.

MR DALTON, invigorated as a result of his rest from Ministerial cares, is now back on the parliamentary scene.

Not the sort of man to be content to take things easy, he will, I imagine, be active in many directions, but for the time being mostly behind the scenes.

Until he gets office again the impact of his vigorous intellect upon the Labour Party organisation, particularly on issues of foreign policy and finance, is likely to be much more pronounced. I do not mean that he will necessarily be critical of Government policy. But, as at present he cannot have an outlet for his active mind in Cabinet discussion, he is likely to seek such an outlet within the party organisation.

This in turn may have its influence upon Government policy.

★ ★ ★

IN his book, "Speaking Frankly," Mr. Byrnes, the American ex-Secretary of State, tells us that, after the atomic bomb had been made, there was considerable searching of heart as to whether the use of this terrible new weapon was morally justifiable.

Such scruples were finally overcome mainly by the argument that the use of the bomb would avoid the immense losses of American fighting men which would inevitably be incurred in a full-scale invasion of the Japanese mainland.

★ ★ ★

APPARENTLY no such qualms ever disturbed Marshal Stalin.

Made aware of the existence of the tremendous new agent of destruction by President Truman, at the end of a meeting during the Potsdam conference, the Marshal's reaction was direct and unequivocal. He congratulated President Truman on the discovery of the new bomb, and hoped it would be used as soon as possible.

Within a fortnight the first bomb was dropped, and the horror of Hiroshima was made known to the world.

★ ★ ★

HOW is Parliament to exercise a check on the administrative efficiency of a nationalised industry?

This issue, already important, will become more so as other industries are nationalised.

Interest was focused on the point in connection with nationalised transport, when the Transport Minister declined to answer certain questions, on the ground that they dealt with matters which were the responsibility of the Railway Commission.

Subsequent discussion revealed that there exists at present no clear view of the extent to which Parliament is entitled to ask for information regarding the administration of a nationalised industry.

★ ★ ★

THIS is a matter which will have to be cleared up for Parliament is jealous of its right to expose administrative faults in State affairs, if such faults exist.

The Parliamentary check on the administrative efficiency of the great spending departments is exercised by means of questions and debate, and all Members agree that it is a very salutary process.

Even the nationalised Post Office has always been subject to scrutiny by question and debate regarding its efficiency. Some method will undoubtedly have to be found whereby the people's representatives can apply the same process to other nationalised industries.

★ ★ ★

THE final touch

A producer suggests that these Persians should be dressed up in tailcoats and spats.

For the ballet. But what about adding Three little round wickerwork hats?

I WAS never behindhand in making fun of the perpetual loss of trousers in English films. But how infinitely preferable was that silliness to the new fashion, copied from Hollywood, of bestial brutality. Men knock women down, kick each other in the face, and so on. The last English film I saw had a long-drawn-out scene in which a thug prepares to lash a terrified woman with a heavy belt. And any day you may read in your paper about "a world sickened with violence."

★ ★ ★

THE final touch

A producer suggests that these Persians should be dressed up in tailcoats and spats.

For the ballet. But what about adding Three little round wickerwork hats?

NANCY Things Are Looking Up

By Ernle Bushmiller



Women BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Rosalind Russell for Lois Leeds.

Healthy hair is its own reward and it's so easy to manage!

HEALTHY HAIR!

Healthy hair is strong, full of life, lustrous and shining. The only way to bring new health to the scalp is to bring new health to the scalp. To glorify your hair, to make it shine, to give it a healthy scalp, you must have a healthy scalp. Then you will have healthy and beautiful hair.

The growth of healthy hair is not just a matter of temperament or luck or heredity. Your mother may have had gorgeous, curly hair, and yours may be but wisps of straw! Knowing the way in which Nature intended the hair to grow will help you in planning a home treatment to gain hair health and beauty. Every tiny bulb of hair is deeply imbedded in the scalp. This tiny bulb is a thing which draws its life from the nerve energy, from the quantity and quality of arterial blood which reaches it. It is, then, quite evident that any unusual, any unhealthy condition of the scalp, such as dandruff, clogged pores, bad circulation or reduced nerve vitality, will be almost immediately shown by the hair. Any illness, even a slight cold, will often make the hair dull and lifeless. Your physical condition is reflected by your hair.

Dandruff is due to a micro-organism which attacks the scalp. This germ results in a scale covering the scalp, this scale often becoming dry and powdery. The scalp often itches. To treat this condition, make a careful selection of an ointment for use on the scalp. Part the hair in sections, apply a generous amount of the ointment to the scalp where you have parted it. Massage the ointment thoroughly into the scalp. Leave on overnight. Next morning, shampoo with warm water and a fine soap (cake) or a liquid with a

herbal or olive oil base. Be very careful when rinsing, use plenty of clear, hot water.

In this treatment for dandruff, apply ointment to the scalp every night for ten nights. Shampoo on the first, third, sixth and ninth day. Do not use turkish towels to dry the hair. Cotton or linen towels are best. Dry by hand massaging.

WHEN shouting, hair-tearing, and beatings have failed, what is a parent to do? In the Book of the Day* are the answers to 230 questions asked by problem parents about ordinary children. Here are samples:—

Why children fight it out

My boy and girl, aged ten and eight, quarrel constantly. Ought I to interfere? Sometimes an adult should interfere, not, however, in the capacity of judge or policeman, but rather as an impartial but sympathetic guide in smoothing out difficulties. Acting angry feelings and disagreements and working out compromises are important in learning how to live with people. If you try to suppress all family quarrels, you will only lead to more dangerous and unhealthy resentments.

Our girl of five has been a problem since her little sister came. She is usually kind to the baby, but she has taken to stepping and kicking adults. Don't you think a good spanking would be in order?

LET her know that you still love her, even when she's naughty, but that you want to help her to be good. Actually your child really craves someone who can control her. She wants to be saved from the results of her own angry impulses. She wants to be good, and she wants a mother who stands firm and helps her. The child should, however, be permitted to blow off steam by talking about her jealousy.

My five-year-old frequently hits or kicks or bites people—children and grown-ups—if they interfere with what he is doing. What can I do about this?

THE MAY need more things to play with and more new experiences. Founding nails or clay is a good substitute for pounding people. It's a wise parent who keeps such a child busy and stimulated.

*PARENTS' QUESTIONS (Gollancz, 10s. 6d.).

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Keep your chin line up! When sewing, reading, knitting, brace up that sagging chin line. Strap the chin with a bandage tied in a porky bow atop your head. This acts as a muscle brace and aids in firming your chin line. It makes you hold up your head!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"No letter from your boy again this week—it's sure nice to know that he's doing so well!"

Freedom Has A Price On The Fringe Of The Iron Curtain

Furth-im-Wald, on the German-Czech Frontier, via Frankfurt, Mar. 18.—Freedom carries many price tags in the shadows of this wooded, hilly borderland between Communist-dominated Czechoslovakia and Germany's American zone.

For 60 marks or a package of cigarettes, Germans have smuggled Czechs into the American zone, American officers in charge of this border said.

Another price of freedom is a bottle of whisky. Refugees now in Germany said one bottle will bribe a Russian sentry on the border.

NEW RUGBY 'HEAD' NOT A TEACHER

A man who has never taught in his life, has no teacher's certificate, confesses a complete ignorance of teaching methods, will move into the headmaster's house of his old school at Rugby next autumn.

For 25 years Sir Arthur Forde, a solicitor, has known no work but the law—company law at his City office.

His new £3,000-a-year job will mean a big drop in his super-tax. Why was he appointed? Sir Arthur, 47 years old—in voice the very antithesis of the stern headmaster—was frankly astonished.

The governors gave reasons, through their chairman—Sir Will Spens, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: "Scholastic experience matters on this occasion less than the personal and intellectual qualities which make a great headmaster."

"All sorts of issues, social and political as well as economic, are involved. We therefore looked for proved administrative capacity, proved judgment in public affairs, wide experience."

This is the job as Sir Arthur sees it: "The task of a school is to teach boys how to think and learn for themselves. . . . Corporal punishment is necessary occasionally, but bad as a habit—often a confession of failure."

Air Lunches Were Cooked 6 Months Ago

Because new methods of "deep-freezing" food are in use in the kitchens at Airway's Terminal, London, 29 passengers who left London recently in the latest BOAC Qantas Empire Airways "Kangaroo" service to Australia had three luncheons that were cooked more than six months ago.

For lunch on the first day when the Constellation was 14,000 feet above the Mediterranean on its way to Cairo, the steward served tomato juice, pineapple, French beans, creamed potatoes and rhubarb fool.

The second lunch—over the Persian Gulf and on the way to Karachi—was fruit juice, casserole of chicken, duchesse potatoes, brussels sprouts, fruit-flan.

The third lunch above the Bay of Bengal was to be fruit juice, roast end of lamb, cabbage, roast potatoes, gravy, with plum pie and custard for sweet.

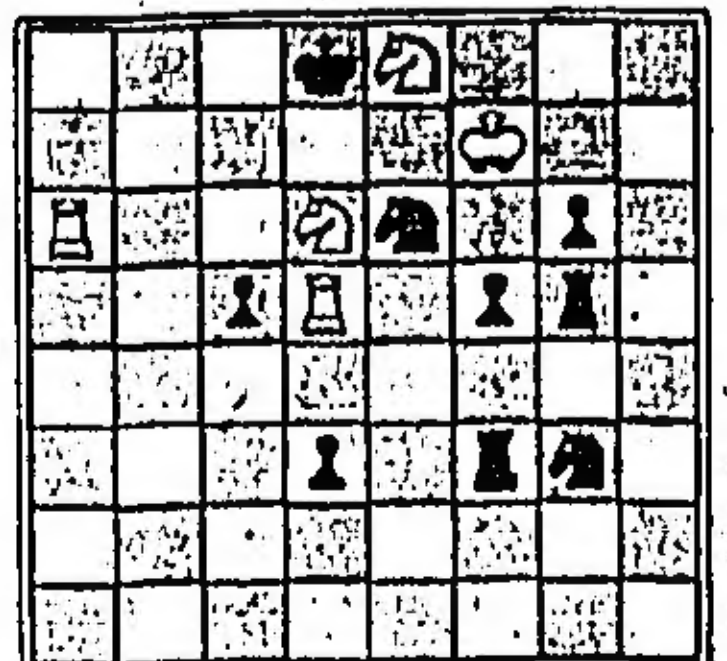
Easy to serve

The frozen food goes aboard the plane in insulated containers, kept cool by "dry ice."

Advantages of the new system include: Elimination of waste; Purchase of food in bulk when at its prime and cheapest; Retention of its original taste and freshness.

CHESS PROBLEM

By Z. MACH (1st and 2nd Prizes, ex-aequo, BCF Tourney 53) Black, 9 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.

White to play and mate in three.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-R7, any; 2. R, or Kt (dis ch) mates.

Two Czechoslovakian and Russian-occupied Austria. From Austria refugees come to the American zone of Germany.

There are higher prices. Visitors of certain foreign countries still in Prague are asked as high as 10,000 crowns—U.S.\$200, officially—refugees said.

At least one man paid with his life. Racing across the border in a motor car, he smashed into a tree on this side. When found in the morning his belongings had disappeared—looted by the non-persons who live on, and pass over, this border today.

100,000 Refugees Approximately 100,000 refugees have been counted by the United States border patrol which patrols the 50-mile frontier. Many, however, after thorough being discovered, are turning themselves in. It is reported that at least 650 have come to the American zone.

Border security has tightened, the border police said. The day after Jan Masaryk's suicide, Czechs dropped about 50 percent. Previously as many as 60 crossed daily.

Five miles beyond the Czech border and no-man's land, villages are peopled by some 5,000 armed men, the Americans said. Months ago civilians were moved from that area and it was transformed into a place for troop manoeuvres. Before the crisis one battalion of Czech border police patrolled the entire frontier. When the crisis came in Prague, upwards of six additional battalions were moved to the border area, according to American sources.

The SNB—security police—are back on the border today. They came first with the crisis and then were withdrawn a few miles. A day or two before Masaryk's suicide the Americans, in glasses, patrolled the border with police dogs.

Echoes of Gunfire Occasional rattles of gunfire echo from the rugged mountains and cluster through the wooded valleys of this borderland. "Americans are not prepared to say whether the shots were from Czech border officials firing at escapees or merely hunting parties."

About half the population of Furth are Sudeten Germans. Sudetens pass easily as other Germans and then Czechs. Expelled from Czechoslovakia after liberation, they speak German and Czech fluently.

Half of the local railway station is considered Czech, although the border does not pass through it. The Czech half is identified by the sign "Bred N" the Czech translation of Furth-im-Wald. The border here is a two-foot stream punctured every few yards alternately, on either side by white stone posts. The stream meanders across the road where the United States consular man has a check point on the frontier.

United Press.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the largest island off the west Pacific coast of North America.
2. Who was King of the Belgians at the time of the German invasion in 1940?
3. Name the first book of the Old Testament.
4. Name the first President of the Philippine Commonwealth.
5. In World War II what general said "We took a hell of a beating?"
6. Name Portia's lover in The Merchant of Venice.

(Answers on Page 4)

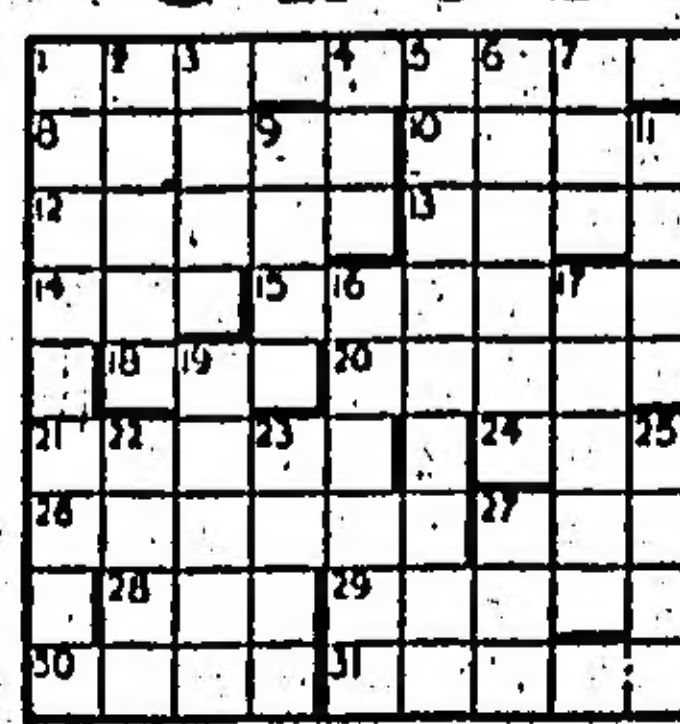
Rupert's Silver Trumpet—30



The two friends ran into the village with the Gollivog and fetch the box and the brown paper out of Rupert's cottage. Golly looks carefully at the address. "There's no doubt of it," he mutters. "That's my own writing. This is the worst mistake I've ever made. I had so much to do that I packed up the wrong trumpet. Thank goodness, we've got it back to school." "Must you take it away?" says Rupert sadly. "It was my nicest present."

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CROSSWORD



Across

1. Were horses placed here. (9)

2. Oblique to a goal. (4)

3. Change road. (4)

4. Transformed art. (3)

5. A plant that drinks water. (6)

6. Part of dining table. (6)

7. Struggle. (6)

8. Much may turn on it. (8)

9. Pat. (5)
10. Oblique to a goal. (4)
11. Change road. (4)
12. Transformed art. (3)
13. A plant that drinks water. (6)
14. Part of dining table. (6)
15. Struggle. (6)
16. Much may turn on it. (8)

Down

1. Inch gears need looking for. (8)

2. Shopping centre. (4)

3. On before George Wood. (8)

4. No. 6 Court. (4)

5. Full of pop. (6)

6. Cast. (4)

7. This follows the leader for sentences. (4)

8. Things to be done. (6)

9. Hint. (4)

10. Fiction. (6)

11. Who would go if you 10 Down. (4)

12. Third and last bid. (4)

13. Consumed. (5)

LEE THEATRE

ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE—ST. FRANCIS HOTEL
BOOKING HOURS: 11.00 A.M. TO 5.30 P.M. DAILY

4 SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

IF SHE WERE YOURS COULD YOU FORGIVE?

ANN SHERIDAN
LEW AYRES
ZACHARY SCOTT

THE UNFAITHFUL

IT'S SO EASY TO CRY SHAME!

WARNER SENSATION! EVE ARDEN
ALSO LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

CENTRAL THEATRE

5 SHOWS DAILY

AT 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Love and laughs and roaring action! Heroes of the Blimps . . . and the girls who love them! Thrills to equal "Salute To the Marines!"

M-G-M's

WALLACE BEERY

This Man's Navy

Tom Drake • James Gleason
Jan Selena • Noah Henry
Clayton • Royle • Beery, Sr. • O'Neill

MAJESTIC

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

Waterfall jealousy that blasts a star's career...

ONE PULL OF THE SWITCH WOULD PLUNGE HER THROUGH THE TRAPDOOR!

THE UNFINISHED DANCE

MARGARET O'BRIEN
CYO CHARISSE • KARIN BROTH
DANNY THOMAS

NEXT CHANGE: "GREEN FOR DANGER"

Aero Medical Congress

A film describing pilot ejection experiments will be one of the Royal Air Force exhibits at the Aero Medical Association Congress to be held in Toronto in June.

President of the Congress will be Air Commodore J. W. Tice, M.B., former Director of Medical Services (Air), Royal Canadian Air Force. Wing Commander H. P. Russell-Smith, of the RAE Institute of Aviation Medicine, Farnborough, Hants, will be one of the delegates. He is a pilot with considerable experience on jet aircraft as well as a doctor, and was awarded the Air Force Cross during the war for flying work connected with medical problems.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

At the Congress there will be discussion groups on various aspects of aviation medicine, including vision and hearing, air sickness, high speed and high altitude flying, and the human factor in aircraft design.

The RAF exhibits will provide much information of international interest.

1941 Telegrams Are Secret

London, Mar. 18.—The reason why the British Government felt it could not agree to the publication of telegrams exchanged between the British and Canadian Governments relating to the international situation in the Far East in 1941 was given in the House of Commons today by Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, Under-Secretary to the Ministry of Commonwealth Relations, said: "Such telegrams are framed on the basis that they will not be published, and the whole system of full and frank communication between His Majesty's Governments would be prejudiced if telegrams of this nature had to be prepared on the basis that this rule might not eventually be observed."

Agreement had, he said, been given to the publication of telegrams relating to the dispatch of Canadian forces to Hongkong.—Reuter.

HAZARDOUS RESCUE BY SMALL PLANE

Peiping, Mar. 19.—James R. Stewart, 24, of Parkchester, New York, employee of the China Air Transport Company, who was rescued in a dramatic air-lift by a small plane from the Communist-encircled town of Linfen, in South Shensi, told the United Press today the details of his hazardous undertaking and the heroism of the rescuing pilot, Eric Shilling.

Stewart, former Navy ensign, has been in China for a year studying Chinese under the GI Bill of Rights. He went to Linfen about a month ago as the CAT airfield manager. Shilling brought a small L-5—similar to a Piper Cub—down on Linfen parade ground amid a crackle of Communist guns.

Stewart said that the L-5 took off on dangerous, soggy ground. "I could hear Communist gunfire going on around us." He said the Reds also fired when the plane set down.

Attacked At Night

He said that Shilling packed him and a Chinese employee of the CAT in the back seat of the two-place plane and the craft wobbled and almost mired down during the take-off.

Stewart, who had been in Linfen a little more than a month, said the Reds captured Linfen's airfield on March 7, but had not been able to penetrate into the city proper, which permitted Shilling to get down his plane on the city parade ground. He said that Linfen was quiet in the daytime, but at night the Communists attacked with mortars, machine-guns and rifles.

Stewart left all his belongings behind, bringing out only a pencil and a book on "methods of Communist torture."

Disliked Americans

Describing the Red fighting tactics, Stewart said the Communists gave the natives hand grenades and drove them against Nationalist defences, shooting them from behind if they faltered.

He said: "A Communist prisoner told me that he disliked Americans because his leaders told them that Americans are bad. They said they liked Russians because their leaders told them that the Russians are helping them."

Stewart said the Reds were using Chinese, Japanese and Czech-made weapons. He said that he also saw three American-made mortars. The Nationalist morale in Linfen is good, the garrison is well stocked with food and is building pillbox fortifications, he said. Stewart estimated that 20,000 Reds are besieging the city.—United Press.

Verdoux Suit Thrown Out

Paris, Mar. 18.—The claim by a Paris bank clerk, M. Henri Verdoux, for 5,000,000 francs damages against the producers and distributors of the Charles Chaplin film, "Monsieur Verdoux," was dismissed by a Paris court today. Costs were awarded to the defendants.

The court held M. Verdoux's plea was ill-founded. He was not present in court when the judgment was given.

M. Verdoux claimed his reputation and his peace of mind and well-being had suffered through exhibition of the film, showing a man of his name as a murderer. He alleged six points in common with the central figure of the film: Christian name, surname, employment in a bank, being married, being the father of a boy of five, and being a specialist in financial matters.

The defence was there was no real resemblance between M. Verdoux and his screen namesake as the screen Verdoux was middle-aged with grey hair, while M. Verdoux was a young man with brown hair.

The conventional clause declaring all personages were fictitious had appeared at the beginning of each showing of the film.—Reuter.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA GRIPPED BY COLD TERROR

London, Mar. 18.—Mr Richard Crossman, left wing Labour Member of Parliament, who has just returned from Prague, said today that Czechoslovakia was gripped by a "very quiet cold terror," and he believed that the beginning of a counter-revolution was under way.

Mr Crossman said Premier Gottwald's government "at the moment are using soft methods, but if there is one incident, there might be a complete crackdown."

In an interview published by the Evening Star, Mr Crossman said he believed Premier Gottwald, by driving the opposition underground, was in fact creating a conspiracy which the Communists claimed to have frustrated in their seizure of power.

"I do not think there is a new set-up yet," said Mr Crossman, "but I

SCANDINAVIAN PREMIERS IN CONFERENCE

Stockholm, Mar. 18.—The Premiers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark met on Wednesday in Stockholm for confidential discussions on the Scandinavian position in the tense international situation.

Although informed circles said there was no agenda for the meeting, which started early, they stressed it was "a foregone conclusion that all the vital topics of the day" would be discussed.

The three Premiers met in a situation highlighted by President Truman's words that "pressure is now being brought to bear on Finland to the hazard of the entire Scandinavian peninsula."

The meeting of Premiers Tage Erlander of Sweden, Hans Hedtoft of Denmark and Einar Gerhardsen of Norway, is described as "an entirely informal and confidential character."

No communique would be issued after the meeting, the personal secretary of the Swedish Premier told the Associated Press.

Vital Topics

The decision to meet in March already had been taken in February, when the three Premiers met in Stockholm in one of their regular conferences as leaders of the Social Democratic Parties of their countries, he said.

On Thursday they are again meeting as the heads of their parties. On Thursday night all of them will make public speeches at a meeting in the Stockholm Concert Hall arranged by the Stockholm section of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

Well-informed sources said that the confidential discussions would "certainly touch upon all vital topics of the day."

These included, they said, "the momentous declaration made by President Truman, the Brussels Pact, the Marshall Plan defence policy and neutrality."

Neutrality

One source close to the Swedish Government said he thought it "highly unlikely" that joining in the Brussels Pact would be seriously considered.

Although neutrality probably would be discussed, he foresaw "no change by Sweden's policy of neutrality."

Any joint communication to Finland in view of Soviet pressure there also was deemed rather improbable. As the meeting was "an informal contact between Social Democratic leaders," it could not be expected to take any decisions, another informed source said.

"On the other hand," he added, "big deals are sometimes made at luncheon parties."—Associated Press.

MURDER ON HIGH SEAS

Winchester, Mar. 18.—James Camb, 30-year-old Glasgow ship steward, went on trial on Thursday accused of the high seas murder of a young London actress on Oct. 18.

The prosecution contends that Camb strangled Miss Eileen (Gay) Gibson, 21, and pushed her body through a porthole of the liner Durban Castle into shark-infested African waters, 90 miles off Portuguese Guinea.

Camb claims that she died a natural death in his arms after they had been intimate in her cabin. He said he threw the body overboard because "I did not want to be found in such a compromising position."

The body has never been found. Miss Gibson was returning to England from Capetown, South Africa, where she had appeared in the play "Golden Boy."—Associated Press.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers

1. Vancouver Island, a part of British Columbia. 2. Leopold III, 3. General Joseph P. Stilwell, 4. Basilio.

am fairly confident it is the beginning of a revolution."

He likened the situation in Czechoslovakia to that in Germany in 1933-34, when the Nazis took power "by not too undermanned means."

"You don't have a revolution. You get power first in a coalition—then you eliminate the coalition."

Passionate Class Hatred

"This is a Communist coup by local Communists and they are really tough fellows. The Russians were ostentatiously 'not there.'"

"But that really means that you have a class war, with workers on one side and the middle classes on the other."

Mr Crossman, who went to Prague and laid a wreath on the grave of the late Foreign Minister, M. Jan Masaryk, after the funeral, said that despite the feeling of terror, he found no evidence of concentration camps and believed there was little likelihood of the people.

"No responsible Czech politician thinks of war," he said, "but a number of Czech elements think it is the only way now."

"It is terrible. You have passionate class hatred, with the working class pretty solid behind the government. The middle classes and they are being played up all the time."

"The middle classes are merely grumbling before they are turned into either sullen or active opponents of the regime. A number of people would be prepared to do anything."

Economic Crisis

Mr Crossman said he believed Czechoslovakia's economic crisis contributed to the political crisis. "NIRA stopped and they had a drought. The result is they are much worse off than six months ago, and they will be even worse fed in future. The Communists want a good explanation. Now they can blame it on reactionaries."

He said he thought one Communist line would be to blame a "conspiracy by America to bring Czechoslovakia into the Western bloc."—United Press.

Successor To Masaryk

Prague, Mar. 18.—A Czechoslovakia Government quarter said today that a successor to Foreign Minister Jan Masaryk will be named "within a matter of hours."

"Masaryk committed suicide by jumping from a window."

Speculation in informed circles is that Edvard Fierlinger, Social Democratic leader who persuaded Masaryk to co-operate with the Communists, will get the appointment as Foreign Minister.

President Eduard Benes, who has still made no comment on Czechoslovakia's government crisis, was visited on Wednesday by Premier Klement Gottwald. On the same day he received Defence Minister General Svatopluk Cech and other high officers of the Czech Army.

"The activities were of a nature usually preceding important Government changes."

Parliament Surprise

Parliament, since the crisis completely dominated by Communists, produced a surprise today with the re-election of Josef David, conspicuous National Socialist, as president. The Communists had the power to elect David with the slightest gesture. Decision to retain him in an office which, from a protocol point of view, makes him the second highest official in the Czechoslovak Government, is regarded by some observers as an effort to give some dignity to the remnants of the minority parties.

David, widely acquainted abroad and with many friends in Britain, belongs to the left group of his own party. He co-operated intimately with President Benes during the war and the years immediately following.

Six Lose Immunity

Parliament then voted unanimously, as expected, to strip six former members of their Parliamentary immunity. This action prepared the way for trials on charges which security authorities may decide to bring against them for opposing "the will of the people."

Those who lost their immunity are Valdimir Králina, former Secretary of the National Socialist Party; Bohuslav Dedi, arrested as he tried to escape from the country; Alois Cizek and Otto Hora, all National Socialists and two Slovak Democrats, Jan Uralny and Fedra Hodza.

Prague newspapers have reported that Králina and Cizek have managed to get out of the country. An announcement was made in Parliament that resignations had been received from three members, Peter Zizka and Zdenek Prokop Dřitina. Ripka, formerly Minister for Trade, was reported to have escaped. Dřitina is still in a Prague hospital after a fall from a window of his flat. Zenk served many years as a Lord Mayor of Prague.—Associated Press.

Arms Discovery

Arms and ammunition found in a house at Ruzne, near Prague, are believed to be intended for a Czechoslovak National Socialist rising, with Ruzne airport as an objective, the Czechoslovak news agency reported today.

The Ministry of Interior said the arms were found in the house of a Stanislav Mikulasek, a coal merchant at Ruzne and a member of the Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.—Reuter.



"If you want to go to the movies, ask your mother as soon as they start whispering."

FORRESTAL STRESSES U.S. FORCES NEED

Washington, Mar. 18.—Giving evidence today before the Senate Armed Forces Committee, Mr James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Defence, said the United States must show conclusively by decisive action that it intends to hold its military strength ready "to keep the world at peace and free."

Urging legislation to carry out President Truman's recommendations yesterday for conscription and a preparedness programme, Mr Forrestal told critics of mobilisation who claim

that atomic weapons are sufficient for national defence: "It is dangerous to assume that atomic guided missiles have made unnecessary a trained armed force. It is also dangerous to think of the great size of modern military forces as just a mass army."

Mr Forrestal said: "The modern army is made up of trained technicians to handle those complicated mechanical weapons, and it is made necessary by their very existence."

He added that security depended on "balanced strength" and not solely on superior air forces.

The Secretary of Defence said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended that the strength of the Army, Navy and Air Force be increased and that he would approve this, but he was not ready to give exact figures regarding the increases.

Conscription Figure

On President Truman's policy to preserve peace through preparedness, Mr Forrestal said that Americans might dare to hope that the tide of aggression will recede, and as the threat to peace is reduced, military measures could be reduced.

He said that some 3,000,000 men were available for conscription between the ages of 20 and 26 but that deductions would have to be made for the physically unfit.

Pressed by the Senators, he stated reluctantly that the request for Army recruits would probably be for an increase of strength up to 900,000. The present authorised strength is 600,000. The Senators wanted to know about the reports of recent Russian steps for demobilisation. The Secretary for the Army, Mr Kenneth Royall, who appeared with Mr Forrestal, dismissed these stories as "propaganda," and Mr Forrestal added that he knew of no significant reduction in Russian military forces.—Reuter.

SPRING CUP

London, Mar. 18.—Probable runners and jockeys for the Liverpool Spring Cup, running over one and a quarter miles at 3.10 p.m. at Liverpool tomorrow, are:

Desol (C. Smirke), Stuart (T. Weston), Bridle Path (T. Burn), Hilbelin (M. Beany), Dancing Flame (no jockey), Command Performance (Richards), Portmanteau (E. Britt), Low Suit (E. Smith), Crusaders (Horn (E. Mercer), Silver Pencil (W. Gleicher), Bristol Fashion (J. Sims), Disappointment (A. Richardson).—Reuter.

SINGAPORE AT OLYMPICS

London, Mar. 18.—Singapore has been invited to compete in the Olympic games next summer, the organisation committee announced today.

The Singapore Olympic Committee was recently recognised by the International Olympic Committee. Rumania informed the organisers that she would compete in 12 sports—athletics, rowing, basketball, boxing, cycling, fencing, football, gymnastics, wrestling, shooting, yachting.—Associated Press.

JAMAICA—MCC DRAW

Kingston, Jamaica, Mar. 18.—The cricket match between Jamaica and the MCC, which was concluded here today, ended in a draw.

The final scores were: Jamaica 34 for seven declared and 23 for three; MCC 278 and 88 for three.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULT

London, Mar. 18.—The following was the result of a football League match played today:

Third Division Southern: Northampton Town 0, Swindon Town 0.—Reuter.

RUGBY RESULT

London, Mar. 18.—The following were the results of rugby matches played today:

Rugby Union: County Match—Oxfordshire 10, Berkshire 12.

Other matches: Birkenhead Park 8, Blackheath 3, Cardiff 14, Oxford University 3.—Reuter.

Gold Coast Police Stoned

Accra, Gold Coast, Mar. 18.—Police were stoned when removing roadblocks at Kumasi, 120 miles north of Accra, in new Gold Coast disturbances today.

The roadblocks were built during the night, and a large crowd, which had assembled during the hours of the curfew, were dispersed by tear gas.

Chiefs of the Kumasi Divisional Council, appealed the police for help when hostile crowds met them as they assembled yesterday. Sixty-three people were arrested.

The disorders began at Kumasi on Monday with demonstrations to demand control over new residential areas (of what used to be landlords) to build only for the cuckoo in our nest, and we might then turn a less baleful eye on this local citizenship.

The disorders were said to be a protest at the beginning of the month, when many people were killed.—Reuter.

Moscow Reaction To Brussels Awaited

London, Mar. 18.—A pause in which to consolidate the momentous plans launched yesterday in Brussels and Washington and to gauge the reaction of the Soviet Government is expected in diplomatic quarters in London before the Western Union powers or the United States take fresh measures to stem the spread of Communism.

On the reaction of the Soviet Government to yesterday's signature of the treaty of Brussels by the French, British and Benelux Governments and its blessing from Washington by President Truman will depend the future policy of the Western powers.

Opinion was divided among observers here today on whether Moscow would amend the current programme on the Cominform in the light of the rallying of the West, to which President Truman gave a more specifically anti-Communist slant than did the European Foreign Ministers at their Brussels conference.

Continued vigorous support for the Italian Communists in the election campaign preceding the polling on April 18 is, in any case, expected to remain a basic feature of Soviet policy.

The next steps taken by the Western powers are certain to be determined to a very great extent by the course which the Soviet Government now chooses to pursue. If the moves in the West are not followed by a fresh diplomatic offensive from Moscow, there is unlikely to be any further sensational development outside the Soviet-dominated world.

Attention will be turned to consolidating the schemes already announced.

Further accessions to the Western Union, almost from an existing Western security, are unlikely until the new international unit has found its feet. But they are only unlikely if the Soviet Government refrains from hitting back. And it is for a hint of the reaction from the Kremlin that the news from Moscow is now being tentatively watched in diplomatic quarters in London.—Reuter.

Foreign Affairs Debate

London, Mar. 18.—Britain, warmly welcoming the signing of the Brussels pact, will not hear Parliamentary views on it until a foreign affairs debate, which Mr Herbert Morrison, leader of the House of Commons, promised the House today, is not distant future.

A Labour Member, Mr Mackay, asked for time for a discussion of a

motion which urges the creation of a Western political union "strong enough to save European democracy" and a long-term policy to bring about a federation of Europe.

Mr Morrison said he thought that could be dealt with in the foreign affairs debate.

A resolution welcoming the signing of the Brussels treaty, "signifying as it does the imperative need for Western civilisation to organise itself against Communist aggression," was passed unanimously by the Conservative Central Council at its annual meeting here today.

The resolution urged the widening of the Brussels pact with the approval and support of the Commonwealth.—Reuter.

Belgian Ratification

Brussels, Mar. 18.—Declaring the Western Union alliance "a matter of urgency," the Belgian Government today prepared for immediate Parliamentary ratification of the pact, signed yesterday by Britain, France and the Benelux countries.

Giving a lead to the other four nations in the new alliance, Belgium today tabled a Parliamentary bill to ratify the pact within 24 hours of its signature.

The Senators cheered loudly when the Belgian Prime Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak, introduced the bill this afternoon. Prompt steps by Britain, France, Holland and Luxembourg to ratify the agreement are expected to follow.

Another swift move to translate the alliance into reality was a decision by the five Foreign Ministers to convene the Permanent Consultative Council here next week, to discuss its own functions.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Baron Van Boetselaer, planned to return to the Hague today, and Mr Ernest Bevin is to return to London tomorrow morning.

Monty's Visit

M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, already back in Paris, said on arrival there today that he was "very satisfied with what had been accomplished."

Economic and defence planning are regarded as the most urgent tasks now, and the forthcoming visit of Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to Brussels is expected to be the occasion for joint defence talks.

But the reports in Paris, that a joint Western Union military staff under Lord Montgomery has been decided upon, were described as "exaggerated" by a British delegation spokesman here today.

Lord Montgomery's visit, at the invitation of the Belgian Government, is primarily to inspect Belgian military establishments.—Reuter.

BRITISH "PURGE" OF REDS

(Continued from Page 1)

take in the interests of public security. Nevertheless, as Members of the House of Commons, we must recognise that it raises large issues which probably would be clarified by Parliamentary discussion.

"Important executive action has been taken by the Government and it is for the Government to find the proper adequate time for discussion,"—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close 20 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m., registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. the previous day.

FILDA, MARCH 19

Closing Times By Air: Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (Nairobi), Johannesburg & Marseilles via Cairo, Augusta and London (Kowloon C.P.O.) 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 3.30 p.m.

Saigon and Paris, 3.30 p.m. Amoy, Hong Kong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Fookow, Swatow and Swatow, 3.30 p.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train:

Canton (Train) 7 a.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 2 p.m. U.S.A., Canada, Central & South America via San Francisco (No Parcels for Canada) (Sea) 3 p.m.

Hankow (Sea) 3 p.m. Hong Kong (Sea) 3 p.m. Pakhoi (Sea) 3 p.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m. Canton (Kowloon) (Sea) 4 p.m. Straits, Ceylon, India, East & South Africa, Bombay, Egypt and Europe via London (Sea) 5 p.m. (par., reg. and ord.).

SATURDAY, MARCH 20

Closing Times By Air: Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg.); 9.30 a.m. (ord). Manila, P.I., Honolulu, U.S.A. & Canada, 10 a.m. (reg.); 10 a.m. (ord). Hong Kong, Canton, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Fookow, Swatow and Swatow, 10 a.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train: Canton (Train) 7 a.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 5 a.m. Saigon (Sea) Noon. Swatow and Bangkok (Sea) 10 a.m. Straits (Sea) 10 a.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 2 p.m. Canton (Train) 2 p.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 4 p.m. Hong Kong (Sea) 5 p.m. Canton (Sea) 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, MARCH 21

Closing Times By Air: Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 10 a.m. Amoy, Hong Kong, Canton, Fookow, Tientsin, Peking, Shanghai, Fookow, Swatow and Swatow, 10 a.m. Closing Times By Sea & Train: Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m. Macao, Tientsin and Shekhi (Sea) 10 a.m. Swatow (Sea) 10 a.m.

ZBW RADIO

H.K.T. Programme Summary: 0.01, Studio; 0.02, H.K.T. Holiday (H.K.T.); 0.03, Melodies from the British Films (H.K.T.); 7, London Relay; 10, What's New?; 11, Studio; 12, You Asked For It? Variety; 13, Indian Love Lyrics sung by Nelson Eddy; 14, Light Orchestral Selections; 15, Light Orchestral Selections; 16, Light Orchestral Selections; 17, Light Orchestral Selections; 18, Light Orchestral Selections; 19, Light Orchestral Selections; 20, Light Orchestral Selections; 21, Light Orchestral Selections; 22, Light Orchestral Selections; 23, Light Orchestral Selections; 24, Light Orchestral Selections; 25, Light Orchestral Selections; 26, Light Orchestral Selections; 27, Light Orchestral Selections; 28, Light Orchestral Selections; 29, Light Orchestral Selections; 30, Light Orchestral Selections; 31, Light Orchestral Selections; 32, Light Orchestral Selections; 33, Light Orchestral Selections; 34, Light Orchestral Selections; 35, Light Orchestral Selections; 36, Light Orchestral Selections; 37, Light Orchestral Selections; 38, Light Orchestral Selections; 39, Light Orchestral Selections; 40, Light Orchestral Selections; 41, Light Orchestral Selections; 42, Light Orchestral Selections; 43, Light Orchestral Selections; 44, Light Orchestral Selections; 45, Light Orchestral Selections; 46, Light Orchestral Selections; 47, Light Orchestral Selections; 48, Light Orchestral Selections; 49, Light Orchestral Selections; 50, Light Orchestral Selections; 51, Light Orchestral Selections; 52, Light Orchestral Selections; 53, Light Orchestral Selections; 54, Light Orchestral Selections; 55, Light Orchestral Selections; 56, Light Orchestral Selections; 57, Light Orchestral Selections; 58, Light Orchestral Selections; 59, Light Orchestral Selections; 60, Light Orchestral Selections; 61, Light Orchestral Selections; 62, Light Orchestral Selections; 63, Light Orchestral Selections; 64, Light Orchestral Selections; 65, Light Orchestral Selections; 66, Light Orchestral Selections; 67, Light Orchestral Selections; 68, Light Orchestral Selections; 69, Light Orchestral Selections; 70, Light Orchestral Selections; 71, Light Orchestral Selections; 72, Light Orchestral Selections; 73, Light Orchestral Selections; 74, Light Orchestral Selections; 75, Light Orchestral Selections; 76, Light Orchestral Selections; 77, Light Orchestral Selections; 78, Light Orchestral Selections; 79, Light Orchestral Selections; 80, Light Orchestral Selections; 81, Light Orchestral Selections; 82, Light Orchestral Selections; 83, Light Orchestral Selections; 84, Light Orchestral Selections; 85, Light Orchestral Selections; 86, Light Orchestral Selections; 87, Light Orchestral Selections; 88, Light Orchestral Selections; 89, Light Orchestral Selections; 90, Light Orchestral Selections; 91, Light Orchestral Selections; 92, Light Orchestral Selections; 93, Light Orchestral Selections; 94, Light Orchestral Selections; 95, Light Orchestral Selections; 96, Light Orchestral Selections; 97, Light Orchestral Selections; 98, Light Orchestral Selections; 99, Light Orchestral Selections; 100, Light Orchestral Selections.

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